



By desire of several LADIES of DISTINCTION,
For the Benefit of
Mr BAILEY and Mr JOHNS.
THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th inst. will be performed,
A Comedy, called,

THE RIVALS.

Written by the Author of the *Duenna*, *School for Scandal*, &c.

And performed here but once this season.

End of Act I. A DISSERTATION on JEALOUSY,

Addressed to the LADIES of GREAT BRITAIN;

By Miss CHARTERIS, a Child of Six Years.

Humorously describing the Effects of the above Passion on the
Spaniard—Italian—Dutchman—Frenchman, and Englishman.

End of the Play, an EPILOGUE by Mr BAILEY,

RIDING ON AN ASS.

Between the Play and Farce (for that night only) a Pantomime, called,
HARLEQUIN HIGHLANDER;

Or, *The Frenchman in the Suds.*

With variety of *Magical Deceptions*, two tedious to infer; particularly,
Harlequin's sudden growth, in the presence of the Audience, from
the pigmy size of three feet, to the gigantic one of fifteen feet. Like-
wise the cutting of Harlequin's Head off on the stage, which turns in-
stantly into a LIVING CAT.

The whole to conclude with a FRICASEE DANCE,

Never performed here.

To which will be added, for the last Time, the favourite Farce of
THE WIVES REVENGED.

TICKETS to be had at the Box Office, and of Messrs. BAILEY and
JOHNS, who beg leave to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen who pur-
pose honouring them with their interests, that the perfect performance
of every particular published in their bill will be paid punctual attention
to, as they are determined to exert every effort to render the Evening's
Entertainment entirely worthy their presence and approbation.

PROLOGUE to the Farce of THE TWINS; or, WHICH
IS WHICH?

Written by Mr Woods;—Spoken by Mrs SMITH.

WELL! I declare 'tis monstrous strange to me,
That Custom and the Poets should decree,
The Men, so pliant in these *tonish* Days,
They yield in most Things even *Wives* their Ways,
In Stage Affairs should break thro' all Decorum,
And constantly in Prologue step before 'em;—
As if such antiquated Rudeness carry'd,
Old *Pro*, and *Epilogue* were long since marry'd.

Our Bardling, Ladies, better knows his Cue,
And pays the due Respect to me—and You;
Disclaims the Rule Politeness would impose,
And bids the Female, as the ought, to lead—
Nor thinks you, wiser Men, will e'er refuse
The Defence shewn to Females—by the Muse.

I'm sure, at least, when Beauty gives the Hullo,
There's not a *Sportsmen* but with Joy would follow!

The blust'ring Soldier, rugged in Command,
Whose Lion-Rage no Foe could e'er withstand;
Ere *Chloe* yields, must quite exhaust his Skill,
And, like her Lap-dog, follow, follow still!

The Senator, caught fast in Cupid's Wiles,
Miscounts the *Votes*—and reckons *Galathea's Smiles*;—
And, lost to *Taxes*—*Civil List*—*Devotion*,
Cries, "Curse the Jilt—the *negatives* my MOTION!"

What Pow'r, what Spirit had inform'd these Nations,
Had female Patriots form'd *Associations*!
No *Protests*, then, had Ministers obtain'd,
When *Poets* so charming fairly might be gain'd;
Where *Looks* had prov'd a Sheriff's *best Direction*,
Nods, COUNTRY MEETINGS;—*Smiles*, an INSURREC-
TION!

But most the Poet ought to court the Fair,
Who give the Inspiration which they share;—
Whose *Mercy* shines o'er all their other Deeds,
Mercy—the sinning Bard so often needs:—
Like You, we Women aim at Pride the Blow,
Like You, we always spare a *conquer'd* Foe!

Since *Mercy*, then, is Woman's choicest Right,
Shew it the humble Suppliant of To-night:
'Tis You*, ye Fair, he wishes most to please,
And, next to you, I need not say—'tis THESE†.—
He aims, to clear a rich and fertile Ground
Of Weeds, that chok'd the Beauties all around.—
One Stem of Worth from thence he would not tear—
If he has done it, 'twas from Over-care.—
But if from *Shakespeare's* Gold and mixt Alloy,
He brings the Gold, and throws but Dross away;
'Tis Your's to sanction the corrected Maf, —
Give it the Sterling Mark, and bid it pass.

* To the Boxes.

† To the Pit.

Translation of a letter from DON JUAN DE LANGARA to his Excellency
DON ANDRE REGIO, Lieutenant-general of the Navy, and Commander
of the Cadix Department.

S I R,

Gibraltar, Jan. 21.

THE bad weather which my fleet has endured from the time of its
entering the ocean on the second of this month, the thick fogs
which prevented me from taking the latitude, and the violent south-
west winds not permitting me to reconnoitre the land, I was obliged
to direct my course according to the best calculation I was able to form,
which placed me in the latitude of Cadix, and Cape St Marie on the
N. N. E. quarter, till the 16th, between one and two in the afternoon,
when I gave a signal to tack, and run to the S. E.

During this manoeuvre, the weather having cleared up a little, they
perceived, from the tops of my ship, which formed the van-guard,
20 sails, N. N. W. I did not alter my station, but gave the signal for
forming the line, and preparing for action. This line was formed by
my nine vessels, the *Phoenix*, the *St Augustin*, the *St Eugene*, the *St Domi-
nique*, the *St Laurent*, the *Princesse*, the *Diligent*, the *Monarque*, and the *St Ju-
lien*. I placed to the leeward of us our frigates, the *Sainte Rosalie*,
and the *Sainte Cecile*, together with the four prizes I had made. We re-
mained on the main-top masts to make observations on the strength of
the ships which went upon the same tack with us, and to take such mea-
sures as prudence should direct. At two o'clock we began to distin-
guish from below 20 large ships, and 60 small ditto. We judged them,
from their signals, to be enemies, but were not able to discover their

force. While they remained at the distance of three leagues from us,
we counted 22 ships of the line, of two and three decks, and several
frigates, which were divided in two columns, the one running north-
ward, and the other seeming to intend doubling upon our line, and there-
by cutting off our retreat.

The superiority of the enemy determined me to take advantage of
the weather, to enquire of the commanders, by signal, if they did not
think it advisable to gain the first port, and their opinions being un-
animous for it, I gave orders for making the first port in the order of
retreat, by a forced sail.

At three o'clock I bore eastward to engage the enemy to run into the
Bay of Cadix, if they persisted to chase us; but they always came up
with us by a forced sail, and the *Edgar*, the best sailer of them, ap-
proached the *St Dominique*, which having lost her main-yard in a hard
gale of wind, on the 13th, could not follow us; the *Edgar* secured her
flag, the *St Dominique* did the same, with an intention of defending it,
and at half after four the English gave a broadside, which our vessel re-
turned from the larboard side; the fire of the latter was so well directed
that the *Edgar* was obliged to retire, and the *St Dominique* made up
to us, when she was enclosed by two of the enemy's ships, and put be-
tween two fires, but nevertheless the continued firing, both on the star-
board and larboard, with the utmost spirit, particularly with her guns
of retreat. We were in admiration of the gallant defence she made, and
the bravery of the Captain, the officers, and the crew, when, after a
thick smoke, this unfortunate vessel disappeared. I presume the mull
have blown up, by the firing of her proper guns of retreat. Such was
the tragic end of the valiant Spaniards who were on board, whose noble
defence merited a better fate.

At the same time, three other ships of the line engaged the *La Princesse*,
who defended herself alone by a forced sail, and an exceeding brisk
fire, till the *Diligent* came to her assistance.

At sunset, the English ship the *Defence*, of 74 guns, 32 on her first
deck, and 18 on her second, began to attack the *Phoenix*, which I com-
manded, mounting 80 guns, 24 and 18 pounders. The brinks of our
fire obliged the enemy to retire, and attack us on the larboard side,
while we were engaged on the starboard with the *Le Bienfaisant* of 64
guns, 24 and 18 pounders. I got within pistol shot of the *Defence*,
which appeared to have suffered very much, my intention being to rid
myself of one of my enemies; and I was equally determined to stop the
best sailers among the English ships, to give our vessels time to escape;
but I found myself immediately attacked by a third vessel of 90 guns,
commanded, as they said, by Admiral Ross; and who, in one of her
broadides, cut off our mizen-mast, the fall of which, for a few mi-
nutes, interrupted the fire of some of our larboard guns; but we how-
ever, soon disengaged ourselves. At six o'clock in the morning, I re-
ceived a musket ball near my left ear: I continued in the fore-castle
giving the necessary orders, and the action continued without interrup-
tion, notwithstanding the enemy's superior force.

Owing to the high sea, and few batteries we had, we were so over-
flowed with water between decks, that we were obliged to order several
new scupper holes to be made to carry it off. At seven o'clock, a fourth
vessel came upon our poop, and soon after I received a wound in my
right thigh, and immediately after another in my head, which made me
faint away, and they carried me into the surgeon's room. A fifth
ship now came up and fired a broadside into us, which broke off our
large fore-mast, which fell on the deck, together with the yard and
the top gallant mast.

The continual fire of the five English vessels, which attacked us now
in all quarters at once, along-side, a-head, and a-stern, deprived us en-
tirely of all power of management, and prevented all our manoeuvres.
Without rigging, our main-mast shot through and through like a sieve,
our scuttle and top-gallant-mast fallen, our mizen-mast quite gone, our
main-mast injured in a variety of places, and pierced with grape and o-
ther shot, and our hold full of water, having nothing but our fore-sail,
the mast of which had given way, and the scuttle and top-gallant masts,
neither of which could carry sail,—without hope of mending our situa-
tion, or of receiving any relief—such was our condition, when at the
very last extremity, about ten in the evening, we struck the flag, which
we had defended for the glory of our King and country, against such a
superiority of force, as made defence all that could possibly be expected,
and left no doubt as to the issue of our fate. The enemies themselves
will bear witness to the truth of this relation.

In the morning, as soon as their little boat could carry, Mr Macbride,
Captain of the *Bienfaisant*, came to see me, and complimented me much.
He said, (if I may use his own expression) that a defence so glorious un-
der such an inequality of strength was more to be envied than their victory,
and informed me, that when we were in harbour, he would com-
municate some circumstances to me, which he himself had observed,
which reflected the highest honour upon our conduct, and which have
escaped my observation or recollection. He did not, however, contrary
to the general practice, to suffer our national flag, and that of my
command, to remain in the *Phoenix*, and suffered the whole crew to
continue on board, because the small-boat was in the *Bienfaisant*.—The
same day being the 18th, the English squadron and its convoy passed the
Straits; but as a dead calm was set into the leeward of Gibraltar,
they anchored to the eastward of that place. The *Phoenix* entered the
bay on the 19th, with the two vessels in her company, the *Bienfaisant*
and the *Defence*, and I received in Gibraltar all the politeness possible,
from Admiral Duff who commands there, from the Governor of the
place, and from Admiral Digby, the second in the marine command in
the squadron of Admiral Rodney, who himself paid me the same ho-
nour.

For the protection of my honour, and for the satisfaction of my con-
science, I have thought it necessary to give your Excellency an account
of the courage, of the intrepidity, of the coolness, and of the perse-
verance which all the officers discovered during the whole of the action
—our two marine guards, also the three *couter* *Ensigns* of his Sicilian
Majesty, and the whole crew of the *Phoenix*, gave the strongest testi-
monies of the most undoubted bravery and zeal;—their wounds could not
deter them in the hold;—they would not fail to have them dressed,
but rushed again to their posts upon deck, eager to acquire and partici-
pate in the glories. I represent all this to your Excellency, that you
may explain to his Majesty how much his subjects on board the *Phoenix*
were disposed for his service, and how ardently they wished to sacrifice
their lives, and every thing, for the glory and honour of his arms.

The English fleet not having yet arrived in this port, I cannot give
your Excellency an exact or minute account of the conduct of the other
vessels in my squadron, but the general voice of the enemy pronounces
their defence to have been in the greatest degree glorious. I have the
honour to be, &c.

DON JUAN DE LANGARA.

From the London Papers, March 18.

Constantinople, Feb. 3. The late storms have done a great
deal of damage in the Archipelago. Two out of nine French
ships which sailed from Smyrna for Marseilles were lost near
Tenedos, and four others entirely dismantled. The frigate of
war which escorted them was in the utmost danger. An-
other French ship was lost near Emaus, and 14 Turkish
vessels met with the same fate near the Dardanelles.

A French merchant fleet, consisting of between 50 and
60 sail, have fortunately rejoined each other in the Archi-
pelago, after having been dispersed some time. The mer-
chandizes on board this fleet are valued at 15,000,000 French
livres.

About a fortnight ago the plague broke out again in this
capital; and as great numbers of persons have also died of

it in the suburbs of Galatha, most of the foreign Ministers
kept their houses close that last week at Pera.

Milan, Feb. 26. Francois Marie d'El, Duke of Mo-
dene and Mirandole, General Field Marshal of the armies of
the Empress Queen, &c. &c. died at Varese on the 23d
inst. aged 81 years and eight months. He is succeeded by
his eldest son Prince Hercule Renaud d'Este, who has taken
possession of all his dominions, except the principality of Va-
rese, which, according to an agreement with the Court of
Vienna, is to be incorporated into the Dukedom of Milan.

Paris, March 5. The regiments of Bourbonnois and Roy-
al Corse will not form part of the debarkation as was at first
published. In the room of those two regiments will be sent
a regiment of dragoons, consisting of 500 men, the remain-
der of the Lauzun of 1500 men, and the battalion of Au-
sone artillery, of 300 men. The troops for debarkation
will form a corps of about 15,000 men, as the regiments are
all to have 700 men in a battalion, and each ship will carry
a detachment of 300 men, drafted from the different regi-
ments. This small army, which is to second the operations
of the United States of America, is to be commanded by
de Rochambault, who is promoted to the rank of Lieute-
nant General, having under him Messrs de Liendahl and
Jancourt, Camp Marshals.

In consequence of a cartel settled between France and
Great Britain, about 300 Englishmen, who were confined
in the castle of Niort in Poitou, have been sent to Rochelle,
to be carried from thence to England.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, Virginia, dated the
12th of January 1780, and brought by a Gentleman just
arrived from thence.

"This commonwealth has nearly raised its quota of the
fifteen millions of dollars which was voted by Congress to
be levied monthly, for the purpose of reducing the Ameri-
can debt, and thereby appreciating the paper currency;
the first payment (though a heavy one, and consequently
displeasing to a number of our inhabitants) has proved the
utility of the measure, our paper having got considerably
bettered thereby, the circulation in some measure reduced,
and the greatest appearances that, by these means, and the
Congress having got fresh loans of specie from abroad, our
debt will be paid off."

On the 4th of January two valuable ships, from the West
Indies for New York, were carried into Hampton Road,
the one by her own crew, and the other by the Union pri-
vateer, of Norfolk, who also captured a brig from Scotland
to Georgia, with a valuable cargo of dry goods. For many
weeks prior to the above date, no British men of war or
privateers had been seen near the Cape, or in Chesapeake
Bay.

There were great preparations making in Virginia for
sending reinforcements to General Lincoln's army in South
Carolina. Five thousand men, from Washington's army,
were to embark early in January at Elk river, and proceed
down to Hampton and Norfolk, to oppose an army under
General Clinton, which they had advice, in Virginia, em-
barked at New York about the 20th of December, consist-
ing of about 7000 men, and meant for some desultory ex-
peditions to Virginia or South Carolina.

The last crops of all sorts of grain and fruit, (particu-
larly in the middle colonies) were more abundant than was e-
ver known; and it was generally believed that the whole
produce of grain in America would be at least one third more
in quantity than in any one year heretofore.

A Spanish register ship, of considerable value, after ha-
ving been chased and received some damage from a 20 gun
ship, which she beat off, near the island of Bermudas, put
into Hampton Road, and landed her treasure and cargo.

Letters from Boston, in New England, of the 25th of
December, and the 1st of January, mention, that prepa-
rations are making, in the northern and middle states, for
rather more than a defensive campaign, the ensuing summer.
And that General Washington entertains the pleasing hope
of closing the war in that country with some little glory to
the American arms, before Michaelmas day next.

This, however, doth not agree with the accounts received
by Messrs Galloway, Allen, and others, who affirm the A-
mericans are so low as to be disposed to submit uncondition-
ally to the parent state. Time will shew it.

It is said that his Majesty has appointed Sir George Bridges
Rodney to the Lieutenant-Generalship of the Marines,
that has been so long vacant, in consequence of the resigna-
tion of Sir Hugh Palliser. His Majesty determined upon
this honourable reward for his services, immediately on re-
ceiving intelligence of his brilliant success over Don Langara's
squadron.

In the year 1701 (says a correspondent) King William,
after passing (during his reign) eight acts of parliament for
taking the public accounts, expressed himself in the follow-
ing manner, in his last speech to his Parliament.

"I think it proper to put you in mind, that during the
last war, I desired the accounts to be laid yearly before Par-
liament, and also gave my assent to several bills for taking
the public accounts, that my subjects might have satisfaction
how the money given for the war was applied; and I am
willing that matter may be put in any further way of exami-
nation, that it may appear whether there were any misap-
plication and mismanagement, or whether the debt, that re-
mains upon the war, really arises from the shortness of the
supplies, or the deficiency of the funds."—This speech was
so acceptable to the people, that it was framed and hung up
in many houses in the kingdom.

The Black Prince privateer is not taken, as mentioned in
the papers.

The *Le Louie*, Capt. La Lutselstein, a French priva-
teer of 20 guns, fitted out at Martinico, and on her first
cruise off the Western Islands, is taken by the *Schubing* Brit-
ish man of war, and sent into Barbadoes.

[The very late arrival of the London Post, on Saturday, prevented us from availing ourselves of what our correspondents favoured us with from the House of Commons. Had we attempted to insert these debates, we must have disappointed our numerous subscribers in the country. We therefore thought it better barely to mention the business before the House on Tuesday, and to reserve what passed upon it till this evening's publication. The following is the substance of it.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, March 21.

Col. Barré renewed his complaints against the mode adopted by Administration, of passing two votes for the army, under the different heads of ordinaries and extraordinaries: He was desirous of seeing some method come into, by which the two votes might be reduced to one; that a general estimate might be given in at once; and that the public might thereby know, at one and the same time, what was the extent of their engagements. This was impossible at present, when the Minister was induced to raise, on his own credit, three millions four hundred thousand pounds, without the knowledge or consent of Parliament. The Minister bound the Parliament to make good the sum, without giving such accounts as could justify them in voting it. In order to remedy this abuse, he moved, "That the House would, on the 10th day of April, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the army extraordinaries; and to devise some proper method for estimating and voting, at once, the sums necessary for the service of the army."

The Secretary at War had no objection to the motion. If any gentleman could suggest a better mode than that used at present in forming estimates, he was very ready to adopt it. Nothing could give him more pleasure than that his accounts should be laid before Parliament, and strictly examined: His accounts were ready; but he could not say, that other officers of the Crown, through whose hands much larger sums passed than through his, could be able to produce theirs at a short notice. By much the smallest sums for the army passed through his office: The forces abroad were paid from another office; and the distance from home would, perhaps, render it difficult for the officers to make up their accounts.

Col. Barré was greatly displeased, that great pay officers should withhold their accounts, when the Secretary at War was ready to deliver his to the House. The inconvenience of different pay-officers was greatly felt in France. The ordinary pay of forces there was in the hands of the Minister for the war department. The extraordinaries attending marching and changing quarters, were paid at the Comptroller General's, or Chancellor's of the Exchequer office. If the former should require two or three millions from the latter, and should meet with a refusal, he had only to order all the troops to change quarters; and thus, by forcing the financiers to disburse the national money, he could put the public to a grievous and unnecessary expense.

The Secretary at War was surprised, that the Hon. Gentleman did not see the reason why the other officers could not make up their accounts as quick as he could those of his office. The home army was entirely in his department; and the returns being speedy, he found but little difficulty in making up his accounts from them. The different armies abroad depended upon the Treasury, and as the returns were not made so soon as those brought from the home army to his office, it was impossible for the accountants to be as forward to produce their accounts, as he was to bring his. The modes of payment in France and England were so very different, that the inconveniences alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman were but little to be apprehended here; for no money could be issued here on the warrant of the Secretary at War, before it should be signed by the Commissioners of the Treasury. He did not, however, mean to screen himself from responsibility behind the Lords of the Treasury; he was ready to avow every thing in which he had been concerned, and alone meet the judgment of the House.

The motion passed without any opposition.

Lord North then rose to make a motion relative to the East-India Company. He said, that propositions had been made to him from the proprietors, with which he had not thought it his duty to close. He had expected, and indeed he had recommended it to the Company, that they would bring their proposals before Parliament; but as they had not thought proper to do that, he held it right to give them that notice which the law prescribed, at the expiration of their charter. He then moved, "That several fictitious of an act passed in the 17th year of the reign of his late Majesty, should be read, where the proceedings consequent to the expiration of the charter were pointed out. He then moved, "That notice be given to the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, that the stock debt of 4,200,000l. and all annuities on that capital sum due by the Public to the Company, should be paid off; and that Mr. Speaker do transmit the above notice to the Company." The law, he said, made it necessary, that the above notice should be given after the 25th of March; but as the law had passed before the alteration of the style had taken place, the 5th of April was now the time which corresponded with the 25th of March, Old Style; therefore he would have the notice given on that day.

Mr. Fox declared he would give a flat negative to the motion. The noble Lord had lost America; he had rendered Ireland almost independent; there remained nothing more but to shake off our possessions in India, and then we should be reduced to the mere insular limits of Great Britain. Was the noble Lord aware of the consequences that might follow his motion? The Company would look upon it as a threat, though, for his part, he wished from his soul that they would receive it as a force. To pay off the debt due to them from the Public, was at present impossible, unless the noble Lord intended to fund it, and pay the interest in annuities. If so, stock being at 60, and it being necessary to pay the Company annuities at par, there would be, on a million of money a loss of 400,000l. If the noble Lord meant that his motion should operate as a threat, in order to intimidate the Company into an offer of terms more advantageous to the Public than those already offered, the bargain could not be very beneficial when purchased with an immediate sum of 400,000l. If the Company should look upon the notice as a menace, he shuddered at the consequences. They might profit of the three years allowance to bring home their property, but the possessions in India might be left of little worth; not to mention the danger that might arise from irritating men who, by resentment, might be driven to effect that which ambition would suggest, and opportunity enable them to secure. Driven by madness, they might undertake that which others might call treachery, but which he could not call by so harsh a name; these, however, were consequences which, from the good sense and fidelity of the directors and proprietors, were, he trusted, more to be dreaded than expected. Did the noble Lord really wish to abolish the present Company, and to erect a new one on their ruins? Could he be capable of such an absurdity? If he desired to resume the territorial possessions, how could he manage the revenues, or bring them home, but through the medium of the Company? He was sorry not to see either the Chairman or deputy Chairman of the Company present on so solemn an occasion; but he was not surprised, when he considered, that they were both contractors; and, from that circumstance, were easily induced to sacrifice the public good to their own private emolument. The terms offered by the Company were not quite so advantageous to the nation as might have been expected; but then they were too good to be rejected, in order to give way to a plan which was big with ruin both to the Company and to the public. If the Company did not think proper to treat any more with the noble Lord, the reason was obvious—they were indifferent about the future existence of an establishment, the whole patronage of which had been wrested from them by the noble Lord, in whom, and in the Secretary to the Treasury, it was now vested.

Lord North denied that he had ever made any attempt to wrest the patronage of the directors. He had been satisfied to recommend individuals to their favour; and even that but rarely. He was then speaking in the presence of some gentlemen of rank in the Company's service; and he called upon them to declare to the House, whether he had ever wrested or attempted to wrest from the India Company their right of patronage. He disavowed any intention of wresting the Company by his present motion; all he had in view by it was, to discharge his duty to the public, by obeying an act of Parliament, the execution of which had, by law, been committed to the House. If he should defer giving that notice for a year, or two, or three, it would be adding just so many years to the time of the charter, the powers of which were to continue to the Company, three years after notice should have been given to them of its expiration. So that if the Company should think proper never to make another proposal, either to the Minister or to Parliament, and neither Minister or Parliament should think proper to give them legal notice, then the charter would become absolutely and positively perpetual and immortal. The consequences apprehended by the Hon. gentleman did not strike him; nor could he see how the small

shadow of guilt could be imputed to him, for acting in obedience to a positive act of Parliament. Nothing was farther from his intention than to abolish the present Company; but yet he would not have the Hon. gentleman suppose that the idea of a new one was absurd or ridiculous. The plan of a new one was perfectly practicable; but still it was a plan which he never wished to adopt, nor would he adopt it unless the Company should force him to it. It could not indeed have an exclusive trade while any part of the term of the old charter should remain unexpired; but the management of the territorial revenues could be placed in the hands of a new Company, and by it brought into the public treasury. He repeated it again, that it was foreign to his intention to menace the Company; all he desired to do was to prevent the charter from falling longer than it had been the intention of the Legislature that it should, after legal notice had been given of its determination, by Parliament to the Company, and limits by that means set to its duration.

Mr. Gregory, at the same time that he hoped every thing from the patriotism of the Proprietors, which would prevent them from ruining the country, by bringing home their property at once, could not help expressing his apprehensions that at such a time as this it would be dangerous to abolish the old, and set up a new Company. The French had sent a great force to that part of the world; and intestine divisions among ourselves might make our allies there stagger in their alliance, break from their engagements, and rob us in the end of those territories which we had won at the expense of immense treasure, and much blood. Great indulgence ought to be shown to men, who, at an enormous expense, had made the most flourishing settlements in India, and had more than once risked their whole capital, and all their possessions, in attempting to drive the French out of the country. The noble Lord ought not to have been surprised that the Company had not brought their propositions before Parliament, after they had been rejected by his Lordship. The Directors could not have been guilty of so much absurdity, or so much injustice to their constituents, as to bring before Parliament propositions that they knew would be opposed by the Minister. The idea of a new Company did not appear to him impracticable; but as he knew the old one would be more beneficial to the state, so he trusted there was still a disposition both on the part of the Company, and on that of the Minister, to treat once more, and to come to an amicable agreement. As to the patronage of the Company, he had heard some report of its being coveted by the noble Lord; but though it had been in the direction, he could not take upon him to say that the report was well founded; on the contrary, as far as he himself could speak, he believed it to be groundless.

Mr. Secretary at War supported the motion; it was legal, it was just, it was Parliamentary; and so far was the noble Lord from being wrong in making it, that he would have been highly to blame if he had let the time for the expiration of the charter elapse before he had made it.

Mr. Ross, speaking on the subject, took occasion to mention the revolution at Madras, and declared, that he firmly believed the persons concerned in it, had sold the country to the Nabob of Arcot.

Mr. Stratton warmly replied, that it was a gross falsehood. The House, however, interfering, left a serious altercation should ensue, Mr. Stratton softened the expression; but complained, that, after having been tried for that circumstance, it was unjust to bring the matter again before Parliament.

Mr. Ross likewise softened his expression; he was followed by Mr. Burke, who, after applying many severe epithets to the Minister, moved the previous question, upon which the sense of the House was taken, when there appeared,

For the previous question, 68
Against it, 143
Some other gentlemen having delivered their sentiments also, the original motion was put, and agreed to without a division.

Mr. Fox then moved, that a list of the names of the subscribers to the new loan bill be laid before the House. This was agreed to. The report of the taxes was afterwards made, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.
Read a first time, and passed, the bill for the encouragement of seamen; also that for allowing a bounty on the exportation of corn.
Deferred till after the holidays, the Committee on Ways and Means, and Supply.

Mr. St. John having put some questions to Mr. Burke touching the bills he intended to bring in for the sale of Crown Lands,

Mr. Burke replied, and, in the course of his answer, made honourable mention of the Earl of Shelburne, whose great spirit, he said, was not to be borne down even by bullets.

Sir James Lowther taking up the subject of the duel between Lord Shelburne and Mr. Fullerton, said, that some means must be contrived to prevent such affairs in future, otherwise all freedom of debate must be given up. He himself had been called out too often, and he was resolved never to be backward on such an occasion; but that opinions delivered in that House should be the grounds of quarrel, was subversive of all Parliamentary enquiry. If duelling was to be the consequence, Gentlemen should assemble as in a Polish Diet, and fight it fairly out; but if that was not to be the case, the House certainly ought to interfere. The late unfortunate affair, and another which lately preceded it, showed the necessity of such interference. He did not know himself how to proceed in the matter, he therefore threw himself upon the House, for their assistance in framing a motion which should tend to institute an enquiry into the late transaction.

Mr. Adams thanked Sir James for giving him an opportunity to refuse his character from an aspersion which had been thrown upon it. His respect for the House was as great as any one's, and he never would willingly depart from that respect in the smallest degree, unless his feelings should make it necessary. The motives which had engaged him in the disagreeable affair alluded to, proceeded solely from a sense of his own character, which he conceived would be sunk in the estimation of every one, if he had overlooked the cause that called him. To maintain it had been his sole object, and he took the step merely from a conviction that no other could preserve his honour. He had to complain, that a villainous report had been spread abroad, that he had stood forth the champion of Administration, in order to destroy a gentleman, whose spirit, bravery, and honour, he had found equalled only by his abilities. This report, he could say, upon his honour, was as false as infamous. He thanked God, he had never crossed the threshold of Lord North's door; never obtained any favour of him; never asked any; in a word never had any connection with the noble Lord, that could in the smallest degree justify the aspersion.

As to the Honourable Gentleman who had been engaged in the unfortunate affair of that morning, having known him from a boy, he would venture to say, of him, that he stood as high in point of honour, integrity, and all the social virtues, as any gentleman in the kingdom. He was happy in having had an opportunity of vindicating his own character; of paying a just tribute to that of his friend, and also to the gentleman with whom he had himself been engaged. He wished never more to stand in so disagreeable a situation, and would take care never to give any gentleman cause to call him out.

Sir Adam Ferguson requested the hon. Baronet would recollect how inadequate it would be to make any motion respecting the late unfortunate affair, while the gentleman concerned was absent from the House; he had known that gentleman from his infancy, and though totally unacquainted with the merits of the present case, yet he trusted he had not acted wrong, his character being such as would not admit of a suspicion that he could behave unlike a gentleman. The hon. Baronet had said that if gentlemen should be called out for expressions in Parliament, all freedom of debate would be at an end. The matter, however, did not strike him in that light; he was of opinion that gentlemen, foreseeing the consequences, would check themselves in the licentiousness of debate, and not allow themselves a latitude in public, which would not be permitted in private society. To make orders against duelling would be in vain; as long as men decided by their own feelings; and should these urge a man to combat, the orders of the House would not prevent him. All that Parliament could do was to check their members in the least deviation from good breeding.

Sir James Lowther replied, that his own honour, and that of the House, would justify his moving any thing that could affect the honourable gentleman in a bribe.

Mr. Burke said gentlemen were mistaken in comparing private societies with either House of Parliament. In the former people assembled for amusement, and if any one disturbed the order, decency, or quiet of the company, he was certainly answerable for the offence; but in Parliament the matter was very different. It was sometimes necessary to connect men and measures. It was impossible to condemn the one without arraigning the other. Then just that a man should answer in his own defence, and in the discharge of his duty; might not a man blame the House for not doing so? He would not say, for which he conceived

him unqualified? Might he not blame Ministers for adopting plans, and forming expeditions that might disgrace the name of soldier? If Lord Shelburne, for instance, had said that a regiment, which should be ordered to butcher the harmless inhabitants of a country, might in the end be ordered to draw their swords against their fellow citizens: Had Lord Shelburne advanced such an absurd proposition, he would write his name under that of Shelburne.

Sir Harry Houghton, fearing the Hon. Member might go too far, requested he would recollect that it was the sense of the House that the business should stop there.

Mr. Burke endeavoured several times to go on, but was still stopped by Sir Harry.

Sir James Lowther then declared that an enquiry into that affair should take place, and therefore moved that Mr. Fullerton be ordered to attend.

Mr. Rigg opposed the motion as unjust, no Member having ever been ordered to attend, unless to answer some charge. But what charge was exhibited against the Hon. Gentleman? Why should he be ordered to attend? In respect to the subject in debate, to speak freely of public measures, and public men, was certainly the right of a member of Parliament. But to call them by name was unparliamentary, unless where motion was made for the removal of a minister. He also admitted the right of speaking of, and condemning improper appointments; it was parliamentary to say that a civil person was not proper for a military profession; it was unparliamentary to mix anything personal with these observations. As to duels, the necessity of having recourse to them was more to be lamented than removed. There was no use in making new orders on the subject, for if those already fulfilling were observed, gentlemen would not fall into the irregularities that create duelling. They would be always guided by their own feelings, and should they prompt them to fight, in vain would that House, in vain would the other House, in vain would the whole Legislature interfere. This very small good, however, would arise from duelling, that gentlemen would learn better manners, and confine themselves within stricter bounds of decency. In the affair of that morning, he was glad to hear that the whole had passed in a manner that did credit to both parties; and that the issue had been as honourable as that of a former affair, alluded to in the course of the debate.

Mr. Fox said he should not have risen but from some expressions which dropped from the last speaker. That gentlemen would learn better manners from duelling, and confine themselves within stricter bounds of decency. He would say nothing of the affair in which he had himself been engaged; but thus much he would say, that from the unfortunate transaction of that morning, he should not learn better manners than those with which he always behaved; nor would he contain himself within stricter bounds of decency. He would deliver his opinion with as much freedom as if nothing had happened; and when the regiment commanded by the Hon. Member who had fought that morning should be under the consideration of the House, he would object to him as an improper person to command it.

Mr. Adam begged the House would understand that it had never been his intention to teach the Hon. Gentleman manners; he had acted with a view only to his own honour.

Here the business was terminated at the desire of Sir George Savill, who presented a petition from the town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr. Fox moved, that as the consideration of all the petitions was to be taken up on the 6th of April next, the House should on that day be called over. His object was, that the people might learn who of their representatives were friends, and who enemies to their petitions.

This motion passed without a division.

The report of the taxes was then brought up.

Mr. Byng opposed the reading of it, nor would he consent that any new burdens should be imposed upon the people till something should be done towards a redress of their grievances. Their petitions were to be considered on the 6th of April; he moved therefore that the report should be read on the 7th.

Mr. Turner said he would not vote a single shilling unless Ministry recall our troops from America.

Lord North observed, the question now was not whether we should lay new burdens on the subjects, but whether we should raise the money for the payment of the interest on the loan. The burden was laid when the money was first voted. The question now, was to make good to the public the engagements entered into by the vote of supply. The taxes, therefore, then before the House, or others to their amount, must be laid. No man was more sorry for the necessity; but, as bills must be brought in, gentlemen would have opportunities enough of objecting to the taxes, if they should be found exceptionable.

After some opposition from Sir P. Clerke and Mr. Hartley, the House divided on Mr. Byng's motion; when there appeared,

For it, 37
Against it, 143
Majority, 106

The report being then read, article by article, Sir George Yonge desired to know why malt was taxed at a lower rate in Scotland than in England?

Lord North said, that no provision on that subject had been made in the act of Union. Malt had been stipulated not to be taxed during the then war. At the peace the duty was laid; a violent ferment took place in Scotland, and one of the sixteen Peers moved, that the Union was dissolved. Twopenny beer in Scotland had been mentioned in the act of Union, and it was enacted, that it should in future be taxed in proportion to the duties then paid in Scotland and in England. The reason, he believed, of the difference was, that the Scots barley was of an inferior kind to the English, and that taxes were always proportioned to the abilities of the people who were to pay.

Sir George Yonge admitted this to be a very good rule for taxation; but as taxes should increase in proportion to the riches of a people, and Scotland had been a long time eased of the weighty burdens of taxes; it was very fit that she should now take her share. Hitherto she had paid very badly, for of the 4,000l. Land-tax, which she is to pay every year, that we pay 2,000,000l. 100,000l. of arrears were actually due upon it.

Sir William Cunningham hoped the House would not be led astray by the eloquence of the Honourable Gentleman, how was England more burdened with taxes? The English commodities are bought in Scotland. The coat on his back, the shoes on his feet, the hat on his head, were all of English manufacture; and when he spoke of himself, he spoke of all the people of fashion in Scotland. As to the arrears of the Land-tax, he did not know what to say to that. There must be something extraordinary to create those arrears; but this he was satisfied of, that the County of Lothian, which he had the honour to represent, did not owe One Shilling to the Land-tax.

The House now agreeing with the Committee, bills on the resolutions were ordered to be brought in.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply for the payment of the million of credit of last year, and of the 1,000,000l. issued like-wise last year in Exchequer bills, which having passed without debate, the House rose a quarter before ten, and adjourned to Tuesday the 4th of April.

From the London Papers, March 23.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday morning, in consequence of what had passed the day before in the House of Commons, and which is said to have been further aggravated by a letter sent to his Lordship, containing what the writer intended additionally to have remarked, had he not been interrupted in the course of his speaking, a duel was fought in Hyde-Park, between the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, and Mr. Fullerton, Member for Plympton, and late Secretary to Lord Stormont, when at the Court of France. The letter being sent by the common post, had not been received many minutes by his Lordship, who was at breakfast, when a second letter came, requiring an immediate answer to the first. As the expressions used on this occasion admitted of no qualification, the noble Peer replied, that he should be in Hyde-Park the next morning early.

Accordingly, at five o'clock, the two parties met, the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne being attended by Lord Frederick Cavendish, and Mr. Fullerton by the Earl of Balcarras. The place of combat being chosen, the

ground was measured out, and each party took his stand at 17 paces distance. Mr Fullerton fired first, but missed his Lordship, who in return discharged his pistol, but without effect. Mr Fullerton then fired a second time, when the ball lodged in the upper part of his Lordship's thigh.

Mr Fullerton, perceiving his Lordship wounded, advanced towards him, telling him, he had now an opportunity of explaining what he had said in the House of Lords. Lord Shelburne replied, he did not come there to make any explanations, on which Lord Balcarras returned with Mr Fullerton to his ground, when Lord Shelburne fired his pistol in the air, saying, Mr Fullerton could not suppose that he should now mean to fire at him.

The seconds here interposing, put an end to the combat, and Lord Shelburne walked to Hyde-Park corner, where, getting into a hackney-coach, he was carried home, and Mr Adair being sent for extracted the ball; so that his Lordship is supposed to be out of danger. The ball is said to have been luckily impeded in its progress by some papers the Earl had in his waistcoat pocket.

Last night the Privy-Council were summoned, said to be upon the affair of honour between Mr Fullerton and Lord Shelburne. It is a pity some mode cannot be found to adjust to prevent these private quarrels, which so frequently affect the lives of many valuable members of society. A large fine, or stigma, should mark the delinquent.

The Earl of Shelburne was this morning able to walk about his room, and not in the least danger from his late rencontre.

Yesterday the House of Peers broke up at four o'clock, and adjourned till Friday the 7th day of April next.

Yesterday at a quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of East-India Stock, held at their house in Leadenhall-street, the clerk stated the accounts from September last to the present month, and after that, the current general account of the Company, when the balance in their favour appeared (including a computation for forts, garrisons, &c. abroad) to be six millions, four hundred and ninety-one pounds. After some observations on what had passed the day before in the House of Commons, Mr Crichton made the following motion (which was afterwards seconded by Mr Fitzgerald) first premising he meant nothing personal, but entirely for the good of the Company:

"That a General Court be held on Thursday, the 30th of March next, in order to consider of a bye-law for preventing any person becoming a director of the East-India Company in future, who shall enjoy a contract, without that contract being previously put up to the best bidder."

After a desultory debate, the above motion was carried without a division, and about half past four o'clock the Court adjourned.

A current report prevailed last night, that news was just arrived from America of Sir Henry Clinton having attacked, and defeated the main army, under Mr Washington, whom he took prisoner, and that 500 of the Americans were slain in the action. General Lee is said to have joined the British troops in the above action.

Yesterday morning Capt Byron, of the Proserpine, arrived express from the West-Indies. He left Admiral Hyde Parker on the 14th of February, and brings an account, that, a few days before he sailed, Admiral Parker saw Mon. Piquet's fleet off Guadaloupe, and ordered his ships to chase, but could not bring the French to action. They got away from him into Guadaloupe; and Admiral Parker continued off that island.

His Majesty's ship Charon is anchored in the Downs, from the Gulph of Honduras, but last from Jamaica, where she arrived the middle of December, with the Lowestoffe, Pomona, and their two prize register-ships; they had met with very bad weather, and many accidents in the Gulph. The Omoa fever breaking out amongst the seamen soon after they sailed from thence, destroyed almost their whole crews; and it was owing to the assistance they got from the Spanish slave prisoners that they were enabled to reach Rattan, from whence, after a considerable stay, they recovered a sufficient number of their people to carry their ships to Jamaica.

The Charon confirms the account of the unfortunate loss of the Leviathan man of war; the sprung a leak at sea the 16th of February last in a hard gale of wind, and, by the continuation of bad weather, she could not be preserved longer than to the 27th, when she foundered. The crew, with some provisions and a few stores, were with difficulty saved, and except those taken on board the Charon, her people were distributed amongst the different merchant ships in the convoy. The Morant, Carter, from Jamaica, one of the ships which arrived with the Charon in the Downs, had her stern and quarters stove in; they have had continual gales of wind the whole passage, from the Gulph of Florida.

Two of the register ships taken at St Ferdinand de Omoa, the one called the St Domingo, the other the St Joseph, were condemned at Jamaica, as incapable of proceeding to Europe, and their valuable cargoes were re-shipped on board of the Leviathan and Charon men of war; by the loss of the former ship, we are sorry to learn, the whole of the St Domingo's cargo, to the value of upwards of 300,000 l. sterling is sunk.

The Guatimala indigo brought home in the Charon is supposed to be far superior in quality to any that has ever been imported into this country; it is of the first flora, and fit for the finest paintings. Twenty shillings per pound was offered for it at Jamaica; but the captors were compelled by act of parliament to send it to Europe, and have by that means unfortunately lost in the Leviathan more than one half of their prize money.

Ever since the Spaniards attacked our forts in Louisiana, our merchants have been in pain for the province of Pensacola, as it was probable that the Spanish forces, who had succeeded at Louisiana, would follow their blow, and make a descent on that province; but their fears are now at an end, as there is advice, by way of Jamaica, that all was safe at Pensacola.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

Portsmouth, 17 March. Yesterday evening arrived his Majesty's ships Alexander and Courageux, having convoyed the outward-bound East Indiamen upwards of 200 leagues clear of the land. These ships have taken and brought up with them, after a long chase, a very fine French frigate, called the Monsieur, of 40 guns and 360 men, fitted out as a private ship of war.

Portsmouth, 19 March. The Royal Oak, of 74 guns,

sheathed with copper, is gone out of harbour to Spithead. The Monsieur French frigate came into harbour this morning.

The Peter, Byrne, from London to Madeira, is taken by the Black Prince privateer, and sent for France.

The Vrow Christina, Anson, from St Thomas's, last Ireland, for Copenhagen, is lost near Newhaven; it is feared greatest part of the cargo will also be lost.

The Hero, Hodgson, from London to Chepstow, was taken off Bolt-head by the Revenge privateer, of 20 guns, belonging to Dunkirk.

The Racehorse, from New Providence for London, failed the 20th of November last, and has not been heard of since.

Elisnore, 7 March. There is now lying in our Road eight outward-bound Danish Greenland vessels, and one for Amsterdam, which left Copenhagen the 5th instant.

The Nicolas, McKurdy, from Corke, is arrived at Liverpool. On the 13th instant she was taken about five leagues off Tufcar by the Black Prince and Princess privateers, and ransomed for 150 guineas.

Captain Washington, of the Juliette, arrived in the Downs from Jamaica, reports, he with several others parted from the fleet the 2d instant, in lat. 40, long. 47, the fleet then consisted of 32 sail; that the brig Potowmack and ship Goldsmith are supposed to be taken.

A snow commanded by Captain Hoare, from St Lucia to London, was taken the 26th ult. near the Lizard, and sent for France.

The Providence, Patterson, from Bergen, that was taken by the Spaniards, is released, and arrived at Genoa.

The Dove, Hunter, from Dublin to London, is on shore near Beachy Head.

Kinfale, 9th March. Sailed the Lively, Watts, of Whitehaven, last from London for Dublin, and since arrived with merchant goods. This is the vessel that was taken by the Monsieur frigate, and delivered up to the three boys the 5th ult.

Captain Johnson, of the Molly, arrived in the Downs from Jamaica, says, on the 24th of Feb. in lat. 40, long. 45, the Leviathan was so leaky, her people were obliged to quit her, and were distributed among the fleet; the Howe had a lieutenant and 50 men; a day or two after the Molly, with ten others, lost company, and came on with several ships for Liverpool, and the Juliette, Eilis, and St George's Planter, bound hither, on Friday he parted with these three off Scilly; he also says, the Sufanna foundered a few days before the man of war; he parted with the Charon about 14 days since: the Leviathan had 1250 persons of indigo on board, about 100 of which were saved. The people of the Sufanna were taken up by the Morant, Carter.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 21.

"The reports which have been so currently circulated concerning Admiral Hyde Parker's success against Monsieur La Mothe Piquet, do not seem to be founded in fact. The dispatches which have recently arrived from the Admiral himself, bring the following intelligence: That on the first observation of this detachment, under the command of Mess. La Mothe Piquet and Bougainville, he prepared himself for an engagement, and entertained the fullest confidence that he should be able to intercept them before they could arrive at any harbour. He had a superiority of one vessel over the enemy, his squadron consisting of nine, and theirs of eight ships of the line. Notwithstanding, however, that he made every effort within his power to bring on an action, or to obstruct their progress, such was the nature of the wind, and the extreme skillfulness of the manœuvres used by these two able seamen, who had the conducting of the French fleet; that in spite of all his endeavours, they eluded him, and got safe into Guadaloupe, without his being able to make any effectual resistance, or to hurt them in any respect."

"It is said, Admiral Hyde Parker pays the highest compliment, in his letter addressed to the Admiralty, to Le Mothe Piquet, and Bougainville, and declares, that a British Admiral could not have displayed more dexterity or ability than what they discovered on this occasion. He expresses it as his opinion, that, had the fleet been under the conduct of any other men in the French navy, every ship belonging to it must have fallen into his hands. He also writes, that he effectually blocked up the French at Guadaloupe; and, as that island and the ships were in the greatest want of provisions, he had little doubt but they must come out and engage him."

"As a compensation for the above disappointment, General Vaughan writes by the last mail, that the whole outward-bound West India fleet, to the amount of 300 sail, have arrived safe in their different ports; and that no damage has been sustained by any of them in the late storm, which have happened in that quarter; and that he was preparing to attack Grenada; from the spirit and abilities of this General every thing is to be expected."

The following letter was received this day, addressed to James Spadin, Esq; Edinburgh:

SIR, Admiralty-Office, 32d March 1780.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, in answer to the petition of the Merchants and Grocers of Edinburgh, praying a convoy for the trade from the North to Scotland, that they have ordered his Majesty's ship Ariadne to perform that service.

I am, &c. PH. STEPHENS.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 22.

"The master of a vessel from Bristol, which arrived in the river yesterday, says, that he touched at Milford on Friday last, and was informed that advices had been received there the day before from Fishguard, in Cardigan bay, that the Black Prince and Princess privateers were lying off that harbour on Wednesday, and had in company with them two brigs, which it was supposed they had captured, and that a party of militia had marched there to oppose them if they should attempt to land. As there are several frigates in pursuit of these pirates, it is to be hoped their career will not be of much longer duration."

"Yesterday the ship Lively, from London for this port, which had been taken some time since by a French privateer and retaken by three boys and carried into Kinfale, as has been mentioned, arrived here, and came up to the Custom-house quay."

On the 24th March died Mrs Jean Mountair, relict of the deceased John Baillie of Woodside, late writer in Edinburgh

The Giant, or Tall Man, and the Dwarf, or Little Woman, are to be seen at Mrs Reids, third storey of the first stair within the head of Northwick's Close; and not at the Theatre, as reported.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mrs HITCHCOCK.

(Never acted here.)

On MONDAY Evening, April 3. will be performed, (by permission of the Author) a New Comic Opera of three acts, called,

SUMMER AMUSEMENT;

O R,

AN ADVENTURE AT MARGATE.

With a NEW OVERTURE, and all the original Accompaniments to the Airs. The Music partly compiled from the most favourite SCOTS BALLADS, and partly composed by Dr ARNOLD. The words of the Songs to be sold at the doors of the Theatre.

Mr HITCHCOCK most respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Public, that the above Opera was got up for representation under his direction last summer, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, and performed upwards of TWENTY NIGHTS, with the greatest applause.

Lord Randon, Mr WOODS;
Etiquette, Mr BAILEY;
Sir James Juniper, Mr CHALMERS;
Captain Strat, Mr HALLION; Spruce, Mr LANE;
Doctor Cathartic, Mr CHARTERIS; Crab, Mr TAYLOR;
Pallenger, Mr LYON; St Dillerry, Mr TOWNSEND;
And Melville, Mr WOOD.
Lady Juniper, Mrs SHIELD;
Fidget, Miss MILLS;
Mrs Fizzlebum, Mrs WOOD; Mrs Taffery, Mrs BAILEY;
And Amelia, Mrs HITCHCOCK.
End of the Opera, (by particular Desire) BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL.
By Master HITCHCOCK.
After which will be presented, a Piece of one Act, never performed, called,

THE LADIES WISH;

O R, THE

FREE-MASON'S SECRET.

Written by BROTHER HITCHCOCK.

Master of the Lodge, Mr CHALMERS.
Brother Jolly, Mr SMITH; Brother Doublejean, Mr BAILEY.
Brethren—Mr Hallion, Mr Taylor, Mr Townsend, Mr Charteris, Mr Lyon, and Mr Wood.
And Mrs Curious, Mrs HITCHCOCK.
To conclude with a MASONIC SONG and CHORUS
By Mr WOOD and the BRETHREN.
To which will be added, (for the last time)

THE TOUCHSTONE.

O R,

HARLEQUIN TRAVELLER.

With all the NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, &c. &c. as in the Bills. Tickets to be had at Mr Elliot's, Bookseller, Parliament-square, and of Mrs Hitchcock, at Mr Morison's, Sim's close, Calton.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, March 24.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	15s. 6d.	14s. 8d.	13s. 4d.
Bar,	12 0	11 4	10 6
Oats,	10 6	9 8	8 10
Pease,	8 0	7 6	6 9

TO be SOLD by roup, at Mr Dumbreck's, head of Canongate, the 29th current, at twelve o'clock noon; A PAIR STOUT BLACK CHAIRS HORSES.

STRAY'D.

A Little BLACK DOG, white below and belly, legs white and spotted with black, King Charles's breed, with a brass collar and owner's name upon it, answering to the name of JUBA.

Any person who brings the same to the Exchange Coffeehouse, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WANTED immediately or at Whitsunday next,

SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS. The Creditor may either have the personal obligation of the borrower only, or with it, security upon a landed estate near Glasgow, of about 200 l. of yearly rent.

For particulars, apply to Robert Sym junior writer to the signet.

LEMONS and ORANGES.

JUST arrived a small Cargo of LEMONS and BITTER ORANGES. To be sold at the Warehouse in Giles's Land, St Andrew's street, Leith.

SALE

At the Shop lately possessed by CHARLES INNES, flouting the Cross, and entering by the same stair with the Exchange Coffeehouse,

LINENS and WOOLLENS,

Greatly under the original cost,

FOR READY MONEY.

THE Whole Stock in Trade of Mr INNES is SELLING OFF. It consists of Linens, Hollands, and Sheetings, at all prices; coarse and fine Table-cloths, Towels, &c. &c. Superfine and Second Broad and Narrow Cloths; Servants Cloths, Thimbles, Fustians, Duffels, Friezes; HATS, Silk, Thread, and Worsted STOCKINGS;—with many other articles.

As every thing must immediately be sold, very great pennyworths will be given; and the sale may be worth the particular notice of dealers either in town or country, as they will seldom meet with an opportunity of buying goods so low.

Hours of sale from ten in the morning to five o'clock afternoon.

STEPHENSONS EAST INDIA REPOSITORY.

RY. from London, at their original and commodious Waterroom; head of Jack's Close, Canongate, nearly opposite to St John's Street.

The Proprietors humbly beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just got to hand, a fresh assortment of India Muslins of all breadths and prices; Gentlemen's fine Muslin Cravats and Ruffles; Ladies' fine work'd Aprons; variety of Handkerchiefs; all breadths and prices; and great variety of other India goods, specially in hand-bills, to be had at the place of sale. As their stay in this city will now be but short, they propose to sell remarkably cheap. Indeed, for beauty and elegance, for quality and cheapness, this assortment is much superior to any articles of the kind ever offered for sale in Scotland.

It is hoped, those Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleased to honour the Proprietors with their commands will take the earliest opportunity of supplying themselves, as they may perhaps never have the same opportunity; and, to prevent trouble, the lowest prices are marked on the goods, from which no abatement can be made.

Time of Sale, from Ten o'clock forenoon till Six in the evening.

FOR LONDON,

THE EDINBURGH,

WILLIAM THOMSON Master,

Now at the birth in Leith harbour, taking on board goods, and will sail about the middle of next week, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Alfred, as far as Yarmouth Roads.

Excellent accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with in the Exchange Coffeehouse, at Change hours, or at his house in Leith.

FOR LONDON.

(A fine Vessel built for the Trade)

THE MARY, Peter Farmer master,

will be in Leith Roads in a few days, will sail from thence about the middle of next week, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Alfred, as far as Yarmouth Roads.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, change hours, and at his house in Leith.

Neat accommodations for passengers, and good usage may be depended upon.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
Writers Court, above the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.
THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS due upon Insurances in the **SUN FIRE OFFICE**, at the present term of **LADY-DAY**, being the 25th March instant, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.
Insurers are therefore desired to call at the Sun Fire Office, Writers Court, Edinburgh, where receipts are given, as usual, for old Premiums, and Policies issued for new Insurances.

MANSE TO BE BUILT.

THE Heitors of the parish of Prestons hereby give notice to such tradesmen as are willing to contract for building a new MANSE, to call on the Reverend Dr Macormick minister there, who will show them the plan and conditions upon which the estimates are to be formed.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD, by roup, at the House of Inchmartin, in the Care of Gowrie, upon Monday the 15th day of May next, the Whole Household Furniture which belonged to the deceased Archibald Ogilvy of Inchmartin, Esq; consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Drawers, Mirrors, Tea and Table China, Feather Beds, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Kitchen Furniture, and variety of other Furniture; Guns, Swords, Pistols, &c. best kinds; a neat Four-wheeled Chaise, Harness, &c. The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till the whole is sold off. Inventories of the furniture will be seen in the hands of John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, and the furniture will be shown by the servants in the house.

At the same time, the House and Office-houses of Inchmartin will be SET. For particulars apply to Mr Robertson.

ROUP OF FURNITURE.

BREWING-LOOMS, BEAR, MALT, HORSES, CARTS, &c.
ON Wednesday the 29th current, will be sold, by public roup, the Household Furniture and others belonging to David Ainslie writer and messenger in Edinburgh, at his house, Bunker's Hill, New Town: And on Friday will be sold, the Brewing Looms, Stock in Trade, and other effects belonging to the said David Ainslie, at his brewery at Colington, with some Bear in his loft in Pleasance.

For particulars, apply to William Lamb upholsterer in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors of the said David Ainslie; to whom all those indebted to him are requested to make payment, in order to prevent being prosecuted. Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD.

A SURPLUS RENT on the farm of Pert, lately possessed by Mr Joseph Gibb, of 40 l. Sterling yearly, for seventeen years after Whitfunday next. The farm lies in the parish of Logie, and county of Forfar, on the banks of the river Northesk. For particulars, apply to David Jollie merchant in Arbroath, or Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montrose.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of **JOHN DUFF** and **JAMES STEWART**, Flax-dressers in Perth, are desired immediately to lodge notes of their debts, with affidavits thereon, in order to a division of their estate at Whitfunday next, in the hands of Andrew Davidson writer in Perth; otherwise they will not be ranked upon the funds.

NOTICE to the Creditors of John Williams.

THE Creditors of **JOHN WILLIAMS**, late tackman of the coal at Biora, whose debts were contracted in or before the year 1769, are desired to lodge exact notes of their debts, with affidavits on the verity of them, in the hands of Hugh Housloun at Biora, at or before Whitfunday next. Not to be repeated.

FINE DAMASK and DIAPER.

AS some Suits of fine Damask and Diaper, and a few of the single Table Cloths, made under the inspection and for account of the deceased James Guthrie, Esq; are still on hand, they will now be sold by private bargain, at the Trustees Office in the Exchange, to those who shall first apply. The suits which were formerly sold at the prime cost of Eleven Guinea, will now be disposed of at Eight Pounds Sterling, and the other articles low in proportion; so that private families cannot have a better opportunity of being provided; and even manufacturers will find their account in purchasing up the articles now to be disposed of.—Apply to Mr Mowbray, at the Office.

A COUNTRY AND TOWN HOUSE TO LET.

THE well-known House, Gardens, and Parks of **ROSEBANK**, near Roslin, with office-houses, furnished, or, for a term of years, unfurnished. The principal house consists of eight rooms, with closets and presses, kitchen, milk-house, cellar, and coal-house; besides all sorts of out-houses, such as coach-house, stable, byre, hen-house, &c.

The Town-house lying opposite to Queensberry House is to be SOLD or LET, either furnished or unfurnished. This Lodging consists of a kitchen, a handsome dining-room, three other bed-rooms, two bed-closets, a back-court, pantry, coal-house, wine-cellar, and other conveniences.

THE EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE.

By **Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York**, And from **LONDON to EDINBURGH** by the same Road, SETS out every morning, at six o'clock precisely, (Sundays excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinson's, the Crown and Thistle, Great-market, Newcastle; Mr Jackson's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Cross Keys, Wood-street, London: Carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:
From Edinburgh to Newcastle, L. 1 14 0
From Newcastle to York, 1 1 0
And from York to London, 2 2 0

Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay 3d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3d. per mile. To be allowed 12 lb. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle 2d. per lib. from Newcastle to York 1d. per lib. and from York to London 3d. per lib.
The proprietors are not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5l. unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Also, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkcaldy, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintulloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from William Reid's, at the Union and Crown Inn, Callowgate, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared for good accommodation on their part.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, in the house of Mrs Ritchie on the shore of Leith, upon Friday the 7th day of April next, at four o'clock,



The Sloop James and Margaret of Leith, burden 60 tons or thereby, with her Boat, Furniture, and appurtenances, as the presently lies in the harbour of Leith. Her sails and rigging are mostly new.

The inventory and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Alexander Hill boatbuilder in Leith.

To be LET for one or more years from Whitfunday next, **THE HOUSE, Offices, Garden, and Inclosure**, at the back of the Meadow, being the second entry to the east of the middle Walk, presently possessed by Lord Auchinleck. To be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock. For further particulars, apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

Melrose Bleachfield, 1780.

CHARLES BAXTER, Bleacher for the Melrose Linen Company, continues to take in cloth, and will lay down as soon as the season permits; and, for encouraging those who are pleased to favour said bleachfield with their orders, Notice is given to the Public, that cloth is to be bleached at the following reduced prices, viz.

700 and under, at 1d.	1400 and 1500, at 4d.
800 and 900, at 2d.	1600 and 1700, at 4½d.
1000 and 1100, at 3d.	1800 and 1900, at 5d.
1200, at 3½d.	2000, & all above, 5½d.
1300, at 3¾d.	

Sattinets and Tweedings, Diapers and Damasks, in proportion to their breadths and fineness.

INTAKERS FOR THIS FIELD.

Mr William M'Lean, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
Mr Joseph Gray, at the Lapping House, Pleasance.
Mr James Grant merchant, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith.
Lauder, Mr Alex. Allan merchant.
Earlston, Mr Tho. Wilson merchant.
Hawick, Mrs Paisley schoolmistress.
Selkirk, Mr John Veitch merchant.
Leffludden, Mr T. Hamilton weaver.
Jedburgh, Mrs Caverhill merchant.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr James Graham merchant, High Street.
Cornhill, Mr John Cromand innkeeper.
Wooler, Mr Aaron Wood fadler.
Kelso, Mr John Crawford merchant.
Mr Ja. Morton, Townhead.
And at the Field.
At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. **CHARLES BAXTER** takes in unwashed yarn, to be woven into plain linen, hollands, lawns, and cambricks; and, for encouragement to employers, cloth and yarn to be carriage free.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF COLPNA.

Upon Wednesday the 12th day of April next, betwixt the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon, within the house of Alexander Maillon vintner in Aberdeen, will be exposed to voluntary roup and sale

THE Lands and Estate of COLPNA, lying in the parish of Belhelvie and county of Aberdeen. The money-rent for crop 1780 is 252 l. Sterling; 17 bolls, 1 firiot, and 3 pecks of meal above eight stone, 1 boll of bear, and 78 hens. The mansion-house, and about 30 acres adjacent, is under no lease; a good part of the estate is inclosed, and the whole marked out for that purpose, according to a neat and regular plan; the soil is excellent, well accommodated with moss and grafs; lies within six miles of Aberdeen, and three of Newburgh, hold of the Crown, and entitle to vote for a member to represent the county of Aberdeen in Parliament. The tenants are bound to pay 6½ per cent. for the money laid out for dyking, hedging, and ditching.

Rentals of the estate to be seen in the hands of John Fraser, writer to the signet, Miln's Court, Edinburgh, which with articles of roup, plan of the estate, and progress of writes, that are clear and unexceptionable, also to be seen in the hands of Hary Lumsden, Advocate in Aberdeen.

LANDS and WOODS in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern at Dumfries, betwixt the hours of twelve at noon and one o'clock afternoon of Thursday the 13th of April 1780.

The Lands and Estate of **BARGALLY**, lying within the parish of Morningside, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 1700 and odd Scots acres, viz.

Arable and meadow ground,	883	59
Natural wood and planting,	146	30
Grazing ground, or sheep pasture,	1380	58

Total acres, 1710 47

The natural wood consists chiefly of oak, interspersed with beech, elm, chestnut oak, birch, alder, &c. The beech and chestnut-oaks are remarkably fine trees, not inferior to any in Scotland. The oak wood is forty years old, and all fit for immediate cutting. The planted trees consist of several hundreds, many fit for masts to ships, particularly the Silver and Spruce Fir. The situation of the place, ornamented with hills, woods, rocks and water, makes it one of the greatest natural beauties in Britain, so that it has acquired the appellation of *Bargally Paradise*. The tide comes within half a mile of the estate, upon a rivulet which passes close to the wood, and furnishes salmon and very fine trout; and the hills and fields are stocked with a variety of small game.

The estate holds of the Crown, is capable of great improvement at an easy expence, marble being in the ground, and lime and shells may be brought by water, and there are appearances of lead and copper ore in several parts of the ground, some ore having been dug out.

The lands and woods will be sold together, or separately.

For further particulars inquire at Mr David Russell accountant, or Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or of James Ramsay writer in Dumfries, who will show the articles of sale and progress of title-deeds (which are clear), the plan of the estate, and estimate of the woods. Any person who would purchase by private contract before the day of sale, may apply as above.

LANDS of BADINSCOTH in Aberdeenshire to be SOLD.

THE Lands and Estate of BADINSCOTH will be exposed to sale in June next. These lands in the parish of Auchterless, and county of Aberdeen, are 300 l. Scots of valued rent, holding of the Crown, except two small possessions, which hold blench of a subject superior. The present yearly rent is about four hundred and fifty pounds Sterling, free of all deductions. The estate is extensive, and exceedingly well accommodated with moss and pasture. There is a considerable value of full-grown wood, and sundry young and thriving plantations on the estate.

The mansion-house, office-houses, and gardens, are commodious and pleasantly situated, and the policy around the place is agreeable.

Those who incline a purchase by private bargain, may apply to James Leslie of Rothie, the proprietor, or to John Gordon of Craig, advocate in Aberdeen, who will show the rental and title-deeds.

If the estate is not sold in the course of the ensuing summer, the house, office-houses, gardens, and mains of Badinsoth will be set by lease, to be entered to at Martinmas next, and application may be made to Mr Leslie of Rothie for that purpose.

SALE of OAK WOODS.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 19th day of April next, in the Annexed Estates Office.

THE OAK and BIRCH WOODS, growing on the farms of Greenock, Gart, and Gartschoch, parts of the annexed estate of Perth, lying near the village Callander of Monteth. These woods are of considerable extent, make three years cutting, commencing in May next, and are conveniently situated for sale, being near the great military road, about twelve miles west from Stirling, by which the bark can easily be conveyed there, or to Manrook, and shipped for any part of the east coast.

Also, at same time and place, there will be Sold by public roup, Those Full grown **OAK WOODS**, lying on the north side of Lochearn, in the parish of Comrie, being also part of the annexed estate of Perth. These woods are of very considerable extent and excellent quality, make ten years cutting, commencing in May next, and comprehend the whole woods in the parish of Comrie, in said estate. A good Road runs through the greatest part of them, which leads to Perth by the way of Crieff, or to Stirling by the village of Callander.

The Foresters who live in the neighbourhood of the different woods will show them, and their marches; and any further information may be had by applying to Mr Campbell, factor on the said estate of Perth, at Callander of Monteth.

Annexed Estates Office, By order of the Board, 7th March 1780. WM. STEWART BARCLAY, Sec.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th of June next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole, the Lands and Barony of **CLERKINGTON**, comprehending the several Farms, Mills, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

Sterling.

The free proven rent of the said lands, after all deductions, and exclusive of the mill-rent amounts to L. 374 8 11 3-12ths

Which, at 25 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to L. 9360 13 5 3-12ths

The free proven mill-rent of said lands is 55 0 0

Which, at 14 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to 720 0 0

Total free rent, L. 429 8 11 3-12ths

Total upset price of the lands and barony of Clerkington, L. 10080 13 5 3-12ths

These lands, pleasantly situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold blench of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the county. The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the sunk and garret storeys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several mills on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new mill, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley mill, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is just now set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this mill expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-hill, the rent thereof rises 3 l. a-year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber fit for cutting was by a person of skill estimate two years ago at about 500 l. Sterling, besides some young planting which is in a thriving condition. The planting is not included in the rental; and some of the trees are remarkably fine and large.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the last tackman paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will let at their former, if not an advanced rent.—This estate, about nine years ago, sold for 1400 l. above the present upset price.

LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of **KILLYWARREN and PARK**, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Tynron, and county of Dumfries.

The total gross rent of these lands is L. 47 0 0 And, after all deductions, the net price thereof, stock, and teind put thereon by the Lords is, L. 934 15 3

These Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any person fond of retirement, or of the rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game, the river with trout, and upon the premises is a little villa suited to the estate.

LOT III.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is L. 48 14 0

Which, at 13 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to, L. 632 5 6

If not sold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, Jean Blackstock, John Gillespie, Benjamin Dawson, and William Gibson; the free yearly rent whereof is L. 11 3 10½

Which, at 13 years purchase, the Lords price, amounts to 145 10 4½

PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is 11 9 10½

At 13 years purchase as above, is 149 8 4½

PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is 7 19 11

At 13 years purchase, as above, is 103 8 11

PARCEL IV. The House possessed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is 8 19 11

At 13 years purchase is 116 18 11

PARCEL V. The House possessed by Robert Ramsay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is 8 19 11

At 13 years purchase amounts to 116 18 11

Total upset price of the urban tenements, L. 632 5 6

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annuall yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrally situated for business, and partly front the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and condition of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Session, or of James Saunders writer to the signet, Castlehill; to whom any person wanting information as to other particulars may apply.

HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET, ST ANDREWS SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD, by private bargain, and entered to at Whitfunday next, that new, commodious, and well-finished dwelling-house, north side of George Street, second door west from the corner, which belonged to, and was possessed by, the late Mrs Brodie of Leithen, consisting of four stories and garrets, having three rooms on a floor of three of the storeys. In the ground-storey, kitchen, housekeeper's room, servants room, a light pantry, and presses: In the garret-storey, three rooms, one of them being a large good bed-chamber, has a fine north prospect: In the front, three cellars for coals, beer, and wine; the last neatly catacombed; a large lead cistern and water-pipe; a back court, or yard, office-house, and hen-house, with a passage to the north.

The house is well accommodated with presses, a large bed-closet, and other conveniences, free of smoke, and in good order, and has been inhabited since Whitfunday last, that it was finished; and is to be seen daily from twelve to three o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Rob. Donaldson, writer to the signet.